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for λ *Bootis* have also to be corrected, and ephemerides of the two follow.

	31 *Com. Ber.*
	61° 53′
1894.	12^h 46^m
Feb. 8.6	33^s.60
18.6	33 .87
28.6	34 .10
Mch. 10.5	34 .29
20.5	34 .42
30.5	34 .51
April 9.5	34 .57
19.4	34 .58
29.4	34 .57
May 9.4	34 .52
19.4	34 .46
29.3	34 .37
June 8.3	34 .27
18.3	34 .16

	λ *Bootis.*
	43° 25′
1894.	14^h 12^m
Mch. 20.6	23^s.70
30.6	23 .91
April 9.5	24 .06
19.5	24 .17
29.5	24 .22
May 9.5	24 .23
19.4	24 .19
29.4	24 .12
June 8.4	24 .00
18.3	23 .85
28.3	23 .68
July 8.3	23 .48
18.3	23 .27
28.2	23 .05

The places of these stars are given on pages 371 and 372 of the first edition. R. H. T.

CHANGES IN THE MERIDIAN CIRCLE CORRECTIONS, AFTER ADJUSTMENT.

In the beginning of October, 1894, the meridian circle was adjusted in level and azimuth, the *plus* values of the corrections being reduced nearly to zero. The list following shows the changes subsequent to adjustment, as determined on observing nights. The level has been obtained over the nadir and checked by the hanging level. The azimuth is closely checked by reading on the Mire, lighted by incandescent lamp; the observation of this last not differing more than ^{s}.01, on the average, from the azimuth obtained by circumpolar stars, over long intervals.

It will be noticed that changes set in at once. That of the level is, in general, progressive, and in the same direction as noted at the same season of the year preceding, but more rapid. The azimuth appears to have oscillations, with some dependence upon temperature.

The thermometer reading is the mean temperature of the night of observation, and any discussion of the changes due to temperature will have to take into account the readings at intermediate times.

1894.	Level.	Azimuth.	Temp.	1894.	Level.	Azimuth.	Temp.
	s.	s.	°		s.	s.	°
Oct. 2	—.05	+.19	56	Nov. 5	—.34	+.01	63
3	—.17	+.27	68	6	—.39	—.08	65
4	—.25	+.22	71	7	—.37	.00	67
5	—.29	+.08	67	8	—.40	—.14	65
8	—.28	—.06	64	9	—.43	—.23	64
9	—.29	—.06	63	10	—.42	—.23	67
10	—.33	—.20	58	12	—.43	. . .	65
12	—.32	—.12	60	14	—.44	—.29	71
15	—.30	+.04	71	16	—.39	—.27	55
16	—.30	—.04	64	19	—.42	—.19	61
South	east St	orm.		23	—.43	—.08	56
22	—.16	+.23	53	South	east St	orm.	
24	—.19	+.14	52	28	—.33	—.03	38
25	—.25	+.22	58	30	—.25	+.07	36
29	—.27	+.17	55	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
30	—.28	+.14	55	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

The collimation correction, as usual, has been very small, and nearly constant. Its value rarely reaches $^{\mathrm{s}}.01$, which is but one-seventh of the thickness of the thread whose position is to be determined.

R. H. T.

THE VELOCITY OF ζ *HERCULIS* IN THE LINE OF SIGHT.

The 3d magnitude star ζ *Herculis* is remarkable for its very great velocity in the line of sight. Dr. A. Belopolsky, the able head of the Pulkowa Observatory Spectroscopic Department, took seven photographs of this star's spectrum in 1893, which showed that the star was approaching the solar system at the rate of 70 kilometers (43 miles) per second. Belopolsky's result was confirmed by MM. Deslandres and Millochau of the Paris Observatory, who obtained 62 kilometers per second. This is the greatest velocity in the line of sight yet found for any of the bright stars. The star whose known velocity is next in magnitude is α *Tauri* (*Aldebaran*), for which Vogel and Scheiner obtained a recession of 48.5 kilometers per second. It should be noted, however, that the solar system is approaching ζ *Herculis* and receding from α *Tauri*, so that the observed